

Kentucky



Gazette

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1810.

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PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN STREET,
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TERMS.

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BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.

AN ACT, additional to the act on the subject of Treasury Notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the regulations and provisions contained in the act passed the twelfth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the issuing of treasury notes," and in the subsequent acts in addition thereto, be, and the same are hereby renewed, and made in full force, excepting the limitations concerning the times within which such notes may be issued, and restricting the amount thereof as heretofore provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That under the regulations and provisions contained in said act, treasury notes may be issued in lieu of others heretofore or heretofore redeemed, but not to exceed in the amount of notes outstanding at any one time, the aggregate of five millions of dollars, and to be redeemed sooner than one year, if the incums of the treasury will permit; by giving sixty days' notice of those notes which are to be allowed thereon after the expiration of said sixty days.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force one year, and no longer.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 31st, 1810.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 6.

AN ACT to cancel the bonds given to secure duties upon vessels and their cargoes, employed in the whale fishery, and to make registers and lawful papers for such vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all vessels which have cleared, or hereafter may clear with registers, for the purpose of engaging in the whale fishery, shall be deemed to have lawful and sufficient papers for such voyages, securing the privileges and rights of registered vessels, and the privileges and exemptions of vessels enrolled and licensed for the fisheries; and all vessels which have been enrolled and licensed for like voyages, shall have the same privileges and measure of protection as if they had sailed with registers, if such voyages are completed, or until they are completed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen," passed on the twenty-eighth day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and three, shall hereafter apply and be in full force as to vessels engaged in the whale fishery, in the same manner and to the same extent as the same is now in force and applies to vessels bound on a foreign voyage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all debts, fees, dues and charges of every description, required of the crews of such vessels, or assessed upon the vessels or cargoes, being the produce of such fishery, because of a supposed insufficiency of a register to exempt them from such claims, are hereby remitted; and all bonds given for such cause are hereby cancelled, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to refund all such monies as have been, or which may be, paid into the treasury, to the rightful claimants, out of the revenues in his hands.

ARRAIVED, April 4th, 1810.

NEW JERSEY CONTESTED ELECTION.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, as private individuals, would not presume to present themselves on this occasion before the American people. They are four out of the five members of the Committee of Elections, by whom a report was submitted on the 5th day of March, 1810, in the New Jersey case. That report was made by order of the House of Representatives, and has been considered, approved, and five of the claimants, by a very large majority, admitted into their seats. But that report and the evidence accompanying it, has never yet been printed by order of the House, owing to a protracted debate against it. While the question of printing has thus been suspended, the minority of the committee, availing themselves of that circumstance, have caused their own report to be printed, with an accompanying appeal to the people, well calculated, if not designed, to mislead public opinion, and, as we are informed, have despatched immense numbers of them to the different parts of the United States.

Conscious of having faithfully discharged our duties in making said report, and proudly confident in sustaining it, the House of Representatives has performed an act of justice to New Jersey, and thereby rendered a proper home to the constitution, we fearlessly appeal to the same enlightened tribunal before which the minority have gone so precipitately in advance.

It will no doubt be remembered, that, on the day the present Congress convened, ten gentlemen presented themselves claiming seats as members from New Jersey, when, under the constitution and laws, five only could be admitted. "Here," said the one party, "are the commissions of the Governor, declaring that we

have been elected." "Here," said the other, "are the records or poll books of the election, showing that we have received the greatest number of votes cast at the election." The claims of both were in writing, and presented to the House at the moment of its organization. You have seen how many and what fruitless attempts were made to settle the question between the respective claimants before the organization of the House. After that event, the whole subject was referred to the Committee of Elections, with power to send for persons and papers. This brief narrative of facts brings the case down to the 14th day of January, when the Committee first entered on its investigation.

The parties were required to present, in writing, the ground on which they claimed their respective statements, so as to enable the Committee to see with clearness the precise facts in dispute between them, and the law on which they respectively relied. Those written pleadings of the parties reduced and narrowed down the controversy to the following points:

1st. Mr. Averigg and his co-claimants alleged, that they held the certificate or commission of the Governor of New Jersey declaring that they had been elected members of the twenty-sixth Congress; and that such certificate or commission was *prima facie* or presumptive evidence on which they should be admitted to their seats.

2d. Messrs. Dickerson and Vroom, and their co-claimants, admitted that the other party did hold such certificates or commissions of the Governor, and that the same, if made conformably by law and fact, were *prima facie* or presumptive evidence as aforesaid, but that they were *not prima facie* or presumptive evidence, and that the poll books, as exhibited by the returning officers showed that this presumption was *not true in fact*; but that, on the contrary, they received (what was required by the laws of New Jersey) the greatest number of votes cast in the election, and therefore ought to have had from the Governor the certificates or commissions now held by the other party.

3d. Without denying the above allegations as to the fact in relation to the plurality of votes, but substantially admitting them, Mr. Averigg and his co-claimants alleged, that if the polls were purged, which they insisted should be done, a sufficient number of illegal votes would be discovered to destroy the majority on which their competitors relied.

This simple analysis of the written pleadings of the parties presents the whole sum and substance of this now celebrated case. The pleadings being closed, an opportunity for testing the opinions of the Committee soon occurred.

On the 23d of January, Mr. Botts offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this committee will now proceed to ascertain and determine *who have the returns*, according to the constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey, which will authorize them to occupy the contested seats of that State until the question of ultimate right can be ascertained;" which resolution Mr. McDill moved to amend by striking out all after the word "resolved," and to insert the following:

"Resolved, That this committee will now proceed to ascertain and determine *who have the returns*, according to the constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey, which will authorize them to occupy the contested seats of that State until the question of ultimate right can be ascertained;" which resolution Mr. McDill moved to amend by striking out all after the word "resolved," and to insert the following:

"Under the resolutions submitted by the chairman, and whose history we have just given, we

proceeded step by step in the examination of all the testimony referred to us by the House. We heard both of the parties, and passed a regular vote on each piece of evidence. Having finished that examination, we here reaffirm to the country, that on the question whether Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, and their associates, received the greatest number of votes, received at the several polls by the officers conducting the elections for Representatives in Congress from the State of New Jersey, at the election of 1808, are entitled to the returns of election, as such, from said State, and that this committee do now proceed to ascertain that fact."

Here were developed at once, the two antagonist principles of the case. The certificates of the Governor on the one hand, or the poll books of the elections on the other, as the basis of temporary membership, while the inquiry was progressing, as to the ultimate right dependent on the purgation of the polls. The final vote on these propositions, and the various amendments offered to them, plainly exhibited the following results: that Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Averigg, Mr. Botts, and Mr. Smith, were in favor of admitting Messrs. Averigg and Co. on the strength of the Governor's certificate, while the undersigned were in favor of admitting Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom and Co. on the ground of their having received the greatest number of votes, as established by the poll books. The Chairman appeared to differ from both parties, and to be disposed to fill the vacant seats at all, until the ultimate right should be ascertained. This development of the opinions of parties in the committee, enabled those who have appealed to the public, as an oppressed and much abused minority, to adopt the policy of moving to strike out or amend the propositions submitted by the undersigned, to carry out our opinions in favor of the poll-books, so as to receive that air from the chairman, which his peculiar opinions in the case would evidently incline him to give. With this command, so acquired over our propositions, they scarcely ever failed to place and keep us in a minority. "Ilen" it was, that whenever we proposed to ascertain and report "who received the greatest number of votes" by moving to insert the word legal or lawful, they could invariably force us off from our position, and compel us to act on one or other of their own propositions, (the commissions or the purgation of the polls,) or not to act at all. We invite you to examine the journal, so soon as it may be published, to see what a disingenuous system of special pleading—of striking out and putting in—of withdrawing and annulling—any thing, and every thing proposed by us, so as to delay any action of the committee, on the true state and condition of the votes, as actually cast in the election. This system of marching and counter-marching, on the two great points of controversy, (the commission and the poll-books,) continued until the 29th of January. On that day the chairman, in whose hands it had long been apparent the whole destiny of the case in committee was held, presented the following series of resolutions, as the basis of the future action of the committee:

"Resolved, That the credentials of the Governor of New Jersey are *prima facie* evidence that they who hold them are entitled to seats; but being questioned, on the ground that all the votes polled were not counted, this committee will first proceed to investigate the validity of the objection, by enquiring who of the ten claimants of the five contested seats, received the greatest number of votes polled, in conformity with the laws of New Jersey, at the late election for members of Congress in that State."

"Resolved, That all votes received by authorized officers, acting in conformity with the laws, are, *prima facie*, legal; but, it being alleged, and offered to be sustained by evidence that pluralities were obtained by means of illegal votes and frauds perpetrated on the ballot box, this committee will admit evidence as to the truth of these allegations, and inquire who of the claimants received the greatest number of legal votes, in conformity with the constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey; and, therefore, are entitled to occupy, as members of the 26th Congress, the five contested seats from that State."

"Resolved, That the adoption of the above resolutions does not preclude this committee from reporting the facts and testimony, with its opinion thereon, for the consideration of the House, at any stage of its proceedings, that it may deem expedient to do so."

This proposition, approximating nearer to our

views and opinions than any other we had been able to obtain, received our support, and we adhered to it through all the subsequent stages of the case, with the utmost fidelity. We here again refer to the journal, when it shall be printed, that you may see what repeated attempts were made by all the arts of special pleading to amend and alter these resolutions, so as to make them more favorable to the commissioners claimants. More especially do we refer you to that incessant anxiety manifested to dispense with the last clause of the resolution, respecting the committee the right of making a preliminary report on the facts of the case, at any time that it might think proper to do so. The apprehension that such a report might be proposed, and the danger that the chairman (the author of this clause) might possibly unite with us in making it, seems to have perpetually haunted their imaginations.

These apprehensions appeared to increase as the committee progressed in the hearing and examination of the evidence. On the 8th of February, Mr. Crabb moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the chairman of this

committee be requested to notify the several claimants aforesaid, that this committee will not proceed to a decision of the question depending before them, until the day of next, at which time the committee will expect the proofs to be closed, and will not receive any testimony before the chairman voting not to do so."

On the 10th of February, just one month

from the time the committee commenced their

investigation,

the committee will now proceed to make a report of the whole number of votes polled in the State of New Jersey at the Congressional election held in 1808, and to ask the House to give time and power to the claimants to procure other evidence;" which proposition, offered as an amendment to another, was lost by a vote of four against four, (the chairman not voting, the position failed, of course.) Prior in time, however, to the introduction of the foregoing resolution, Mr. McDill moved to amend the resolution, giving the parties until the second Monday in April to take further testimony, by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting, "that this committee will report forthwith to the House of Representatives, the written statements of the claimants, and the testimony before it, with an opinion thereon, for the consideration of the House;" which was also rejected by a similar vote, the chairman not voting on the question. We refer with conscious satisfaction to these facts, to show that we have not been disposed to keep back the light of truth from the country, nor to withhold from the House of Representatives an opportunity to fill the vacant seats from New Jersey at the earliest moment it might choose to do so. Baffled in all our attempts to make a preliminary report, Mr. Rives introduced a resolution, that the chairman of the committee should be instructed to ask of the House to direct that all the papers in the New Jersey case be printed for the use of the House; but even this poor privilege was denied us by that very minority, with the aid of the chairman, which now so loudly complains of our despotism over them.

These blanks were afterwards filled with the second Monday in April. Mr. Brown moved to insert the word "final" before the word "decision," and the words "ultimate right" after the word "question," so as to still preserve the right of making a preliminary report, which the undersigned has so sedulously guarded, and which the minority sought by so many means to destroy. One of that minority (Mr. Smith,) at the first moment after the examination of the testimony was closed, either from the flood of light which that testimony had shed upon the case, or from some other cause, moved a resolution, "that the further consideration of this case be postponed until the same shall be prepared for final hearing," &c. Nothing but the casting vote of the chairman defeated this renewed attempt rudely to shut the door in the face of the majority of the people of New Jersey, who had elected Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, and Co. to serve them in the Congress of the United States. What had never been denied, but often admitted, was now manifest by proof clear as light—proof that no skepticism could doubt, and no sophistry evade.

Yet in the face of all this, the committee was

to be tied up, our lips to remain sealed, and New Jersey to stand unrepresented for at least two months, and very probably for a much longer period.

Under the resolutions submitted by the chairman, and whose history we have just given, we

proceeded step by step in the examination of all

the testimony referred to us by the House. We

heard both of the parties, and passed a regular

vote on each piece of evidence. Having finished

that examination, we here reaffirm to the

country, that on the question whether Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, and their associates, received the greatest number of votes polled at the New Jersey election, there is not the slightest possible doubt. In their written statements, so far from denying it, their opponents have substantially admitted the fact; they have never denied it in any of their arguments before the committee. Besides all this, the uncontradicted records of New Jersey have established the fact, beyond the negation of even stupidity itself.

When our examination of the testimony was

closed, and all the facts clearly and accurately

ascertained, the undersigned were deeply im-

pressed with the rank and foul injustice which

had been done to the people of New Jersey by

their own Governor and Council. The Gover-

nor knew that Messrs. Averigg and Co. had not

received the majority of the votes; he knew that

the returns from South Amboy and Millville had

been fraudulently withheld; he knew that giving

commissions to men who had been rejected by

the people, though it might give a momentary

triumph to his political friends in the organiza-

tion of the House, yet that it must and would

necessarily delay the action of that body, and

for a long period deprive New Jersey of her true

and lawful members. We say the Governor

knew all this, and yet at the moment he was

cleaving down the rights of his own people, and

trampling on all the high guarantees of the

constitution, he expressly admitted the power and

duty of the House of Representatives to repair

the misfortune, by restoring the returns from Millville and Amboy to their proper places in the

computation. We give you his express declara-

tions. "But it will be asked, with force and

propriety, is it not to the public good to

THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, APR. 23.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD FRENCH.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Until our advertising friends furnish us with enough of their favors to fill our fourth page, we shall supply the deficiency with miscellaneous reading. The lovers of sentiment or fun will not be disappointed if they glance over it. We present them, this week, with a beautiful "Hymn to the Creator," by Lord Brougham, and a pretty little novellette from the pen of Donald M'Leod.

We occasionally receive notices from our city subscribers to discontinue their papers—several such intimations have been received within the past week. We endeavored to be so explicit in our first number, that every one might be able to decide at once whether they would, or would not, continue to patronise us. In this it seems we have failed. We have now published four numbers, and should suppose that any one could decide, by this time, whether the Gazette is such a paper as they wish to take. If any intend to withdraw, an early notice to that effect is requested, as we do not wish to give our paper away, and an account for three or four numbers is rather too small a business to be troubled with ourselves, or with which to trouble others.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

We are indebted to the New York Evening Post of the 15th, for the following return of the Charter Election in that city on the 14th instant. The democrats have carried twelve of the seventeen Wards, and have a majority of five in each branch of the City Council. It will be observed that Mr. Varian's majority is *seventeen hundred and four*, and that his present poll, compared with that of last year, exhibits a gain of 637 votes. If a whig editor had such news to lay before his readers he would raise a loud huzzah; and so should we, perhaps, if victories were as scarce with us as they are with that party. But, "the case being altered, alters the case"—therefore, we shall only say that the democracy of New York have nobly done their duty.

The returns are not all official, and it is possible that Varian's majority may reach to two thousand.

1840. 1839.

Wards.	Varian.	Phoenix.	Varian.	Clark.
V. B.	W.	V. B.	W.	
1	531	470	1146	
2	491	335	795	
3	501	505	1176	
4	150	1182	1160	
5	160	1433	1356	
6	425	1233	1062	
7	143	1825	1774	
8	231	2237	2130	
9	563	1929	1353	
10	319	1699	1175	
11	873	1639	633	
12	436	535	285	
13	421	1391	983	
14	343	1509	1321	
15	841	584	1318	
16	514	1235	1124	
17	110	1481	1184	
	4528	2821	21,072	20,005
Varian's maj	1704	Do in 1839	1067	
Gain,	637			

JAMES GUTHRIE, ESQ.

What would the whig party do if it were not for the gentleman whose name heads this article? He is made the general scapegoat for all their delinquencies, and whenever you corner them fairly, and prove that they are either ignorant of the true interests of the State, or premeditatedly pursuing a ruinous line of policy, they at once attempt to shelter themselves behind Mr. Guthrie. Such was the case last winter, when it was demonstrated that their internal improvement system worked badly, and was running the State into debt, without any prospect of future reimbursement. The Louisville Journal, the other whig prints and politicians, jumped behind Mr. Guthrie, loudly bawling that it was all his fault—that he was the father of the system, and responsible for all the evil consequences that might flow from it.

This was also the case on a late occasion, when we commented upon the gross negligence of the Legislature, in adjourning without renewing the law to provide for taking the votes of this State in the ensuing Presidential election. "Mr. Guthrie," bawled out the Reporter and the Journal, "was the Chairman of the Senate's Judiciary Committee, and it was his duty to attend to the matter."

On examination, we find that the Senate appointed Messrs. Guthrie, Dixon, Payne, James, and Rice, a Committee on the Judiciary. We presume that it was equally the duty of all these gentlemen to see what laws, about to expire, needed renewal. Messrs. Dixon, Payne and Rice, are, we believe, whigs. Why did not one of them attend to the matter?

But this is not all. The Committee on Courts of Justice, in the House of Repre-

sentatives, was composed of Messrs. Butler, F. Marshall, Turner, English, Huston, Coke, and Pindell. At least four of this committee, and the Chairman, were whigs. Mr. Pierce Butler, the Chairman, and Mr. Thomas F. Marshall, are lawyers. Why did they not attend to the subject? Was it not as much Mr. Butler's duty as it was Mr. Guthrie's? Is it the province alone of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to examine what laws have expired, and what further legislation is required? Has the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chairman of the Committee on Courts of Justice, the whig majority in each branch of the Legislature, and the other public functionaries, nothing to do with the government of the State? Is the whole labor and responsibility to be thrown upon Mr. Guthrie? Are our whig rulers to take the credit of all the good that may spring from his labors, and is the blame of all mistakes and omissions to be saddled upon Mr. Guthrie? If this is to be the policy in future, as it notoriously has been during the past, we have a proposition to make to the whigs. Let them dismiss their present rulers, dispense with the existing machinery of their government, and employ Mr. Guthrie to manage their affairs. This would be a great saving of time and money, and the business would be much better attended to. Let them either do this, or let them make their rulers bear the proper responsibility which attaches to their stations, and quit dodging under Mr. Guthrie's coat tails whenever the propriety of their policy is questioned.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

General Harrison's friends, that is, the better informed portion of them, are greatly chagrined at the correspondence between the "confidential committee" and the Oswego Union Association. Some of the leading whig presses of the east pronounce it a forgery, others pass it by in utter silence, and not one, as far as we have observed, has ventured to publish it.

In 1822 General Harrison entertained and published the following opinion:

Extract of a published letter of Gen. Harrison's dated

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16, 1822.

Sir:—In your last paper you recommended to the candidates at the ensuing election, to publish their political creeds, that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own. I have ever believed that every elector has a right to make this call upon those who offer their services to the people, and that the candidates are bound to answer it.—By what authority does the "confidential committee" undertake to "restrain the whig candidate for the Presidency from the performance of a duty which he believes himself "bound" to perform—giving the people full information as to his political opinions, "that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own?" Do they derive this power from the Harrisburg Convention? We

How does this comport with the avowal of the "confidential committee," that the present "policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position?"

Here we see that the General is perfectly willing to answer all questions—that he has "ever believed that every elector has a right to make a call upon those who offer their services to the people, and that the candidates are bound to answer it."—By what authority does the "confidential committee" undertake to "restrain the whig candidate for the Presidency from the performance of a duty which he believes himself "bound" to perform—giving the people full information as to his political opinions, "that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own?" Do they derive this power from the Harrisburg Convention? We

have examined the published proceedings of that body, but can find no trace of the appointment of the "confidential committee." A like result has attended our researches into the doings of the Whig Convention at Columbus, Ohio, and of all the other Conventions and public meetings, held by the whigs since the General's nomination. The power assumed by this committee is plainly an usurped one—derived neither from the consent of the General, nor of the whig party.

We pause here, for a moment, to point out to General Combs the broad path to immortality. We presume that he sometimes indulges himself in reading of the days of chivalry—how the hardy knight of old, when he heard of imprisoned beauties, distressed damsels, and other cases of oppression, mounted his trusty steed, girded on his good sword, took his stout lance in hand, and sallied forth to the rescue. You have a head to plan, a heart to dare, and a hand to achieve this high enterprise. Sally forth, then, from your godly castle on Main street—speed on your trusty charger to the North Bend—rush upon the catifs who hold him in thrall, and deliver your favorite hero and candidate from his bondage. Do this, and your name shall be known in the lays of minstrels, and succeeding chroniclers shall not forget to speak of your deeds.

But we have wandered from the subject. Our purpose in writing this article was the introduction to our readers of the following, which we copy from the Hoosier of the 11th inst., published at Rushville, Indiana:

POLITICAL DEBATE AT GREENSBURG.—On Monday last, after Judge Bigger had fulfilled his appointment to deliver an address to the citizens of Greensburg, both the candidates for Presidential elector in this district being present, Mr.

Robinson was respectfully solicited by his antagonist, Mr. Cravens, to make a speech. Mr. R., we are informed, immediately intimated his willingness to comply with this request, by rising, amid the most alarming bursts of discord and disapprobation, and commenced an address. He proceeded, sometimes heard and sometimes unheard, till the clamor of his ill-bred audience rendering his voice at times completely inaudible.

Having occasion in the course of his remarks to introduce the correspondence between the confidential committee of the hard cider candidate and the Union Association, published in our paper to-day, we are not a little surprised to learn, that he was interrupted by a Reverend minister of the gospel, a resident of this county, who was present and who not only pronounced the correspondence counterfeit and false, but actually gave the lie to the speaker. The Reverend gentleman went even further, and stated upon the authority of his own personal knowledge, that O. M. Spencer, a member of the committee, had died, six years ago, in Hamilton county, Ohio!—while the people well know that he is now a citizen of Cincinnati and a candidate for Congress. Is such conduct, we would ask, becoming in the character of any man who has not cast beyond him every honorable feeling? We think he will find the propagation of notorious falsehoods difficult to reconcile with the precepts of the bible. But enough. Every honest man will acquire more and more dislike to this party, as its principles of action become more and more developed.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—A very large Democratic Convention was held in the City of Albany, New York, on the 9th inst. composed of Delegates from all parts of the State, except the remote counties of Franklin, Allegany and Livingston. Delegates to the National Convention, at Baltimore, were appointed; an Address to the people of the State prepared, and a number of spirited and patriotic speeches delivered by different members. The Albany Argus says it "never witnessed more enthusiasm than the evening proceedings manifested," the sitting of the Convention having been prolonged until 12 o'clock at night.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE, JR. is announced in the Reporter as a candidate to represent the county of Fayette in the House of Representa-

We are authorised to announce Mr. JOHN CURD as a candidate to represent the county of Fayette in the House of Representa-

A Counterfeit Detected.—We have heard that General Combs attempted to palm himself off at the great whig gathering in Mason, as one of the "log cabin" boys, a real "hard cider" nag. He is said to have mounted the rostrum disguised in a pair of tow linen trowsers and an old greasy linsey waring shirt; but he unfortunately forgot to pull off his white kid gloves, and the old farmers instantly detected him as a disguised dandy, and publicly proclaimed the im-

posture. When a small boy we were much delighted with a little "picture book," in which various animals were delineated as performing the labors of men, and acting as overseers upon their former masters. One cut represented a horse driving a cart—he was dressed in a wide skirted coat, cocked hat, &c., and might have passed muster easily, if his tail had not stuck out between the skirts of his coat. So it is with the General whenever he attempts to act the democrat. He can never succeed completely—some cautious avowal, some unprecedented remark, betrays him, and all his labor is lost.

A BANTER.—If Mr. Letherer is really as anxious to encounter Judge French upon the stump as he pretends to be, he can readily gratify his wish by attending to the suggestion contained in the paragraph below, which we copy from the Louisville Advertiser of the 16th instant:

FAIR CHANCE.—We understand Mr. Letherer innsuited in Washington county, that Judge French was afraid to meet him. To show that Mr. Letherer did not believe himself, we propose to aid in bringing the gentlemen together, and in a whig county—Harrison. If Mr. Letherer will state to us that he will be in Elizabeth town on a given day, (allowing Judge French time to arrive,) we will give notice of the appointment, and thus afford the modest whig candidate an opportunity to find and feel his competitor.

"The whig papers contain an advertisement offering Harrison's "Log Cabin at North Bend," to let or lease. We are sorry that old "Tip" is already preparing for a voyage up "Salt River."—*Baltimore Republican.*

Sorry, Mr. Republican! You should be glad to learn that the old fellow has so much foresight. About this place the whigs are still betting that he will elect. The remainder of the day was devoted to business of a private or local nature.

We copy the following announcement of the death of Judge White, from the Knoxville Argus of the 14th inst.

DEATH OF JUDGE WHITE.

Judge White died at his residence near

this place on Friday last. He was nearly seventy years old. His disease was consumption, by which dreadful scourge he had been called to incur the loss of nearly all his children. Since his return from Washington the Judge had rapidly declined, and his friends, we are informed, had for the last few weeks anticipated his speedy dissolution.

Peace to his ashes! As conductor of a

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, APRIL 6.—In the Senate, the bill authorizing the President of the United States to raise fifteen hundred men to serve against the Florida Indians, was discussed by Messrs. Pierce, Linn and Preston; and, after undergoing some trivial amendments, it was ordered to be engrossed.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Navy Department, in relation to the light house on Flynn's Knoll, &c. which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Sundry depositions relative to the New Jersey election were next laid before the House, and referred to the Committee of Elections. After deciding in the negative, an appeal against the decision of the Chair on a former day, in relation to a certain motion for leave to introduce bill for continuing the Cumberland road through certain States, the Speaker proceeded to the business set apart for the day, namely, the calling of the States for resolutions, commencing where the call was suspended on the last resolution day—at the State of Indiana. Numerous motions were made to suspend the rules, for the purpose of taking up and considering particular resolutions, but all such motions were rejected by counts or divisions. The whole day was then devoted to the consideration of resolutions coming up in their regular order. Among those agreed to were the following. On motion of Mr. Filmore:

Resolved. That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House any information in the possession of the Executive Department, showing the warlike preparations of Great Britain, by introducing troops into Canada and New Brunswick, or erecting or repairing fortifications on the northern or northeastern boundary, or by preparing naval armaments on any of the great northern lakes, or the waters connected therewith; and also, what preparations, if any, have been made by this government to put the United States, and especially the northern and northeastern frontier, in a state of defense.

On motion of Mr. Briggs,

Resolved. That the Committee on Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying duties on imported wines, foreign silks, silk worsted goods, and such foreign articles of luxury that are duty free, as come in competition with the growth of our own soil, or the products of our labor, and yield no revenue to the government.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.—After the transaction of some unimportant business in the Senate, Mr. Smith announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Thaddeus Betts, a Senator in Congress from the State of Connecticut. Mr. Betts had expired that morning about six o'clock, after a short but severe illness. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved the customary resolutions of condolence, and for attending the funeral next day, and for going into mourning. As a further manifestation of respect for the deceased, the Senate immediately adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after some routine business, the Secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar, and delivered a message informing the House of the death of Mr. Betts, and of the resolutions adopted by the Senate on the occasion. Mr. Osborn, of Connecticut, then rose and addressed to the House an impressive and appropriate eulogy on the deceased. The House immediately adopted similar resolutions to those of the Senate, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.—Both the Senate and the House of Representatives met, but without entering upon business, adjourned for the purpose of attending the funeral of Mr. Betts.

At the hour appointed, the funeral of the Hon. Thaddeus Betts proceeded from the Capitol, under the direction of a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Senators Davis, Crittenden, Henderson, Linn and Pierce. The pall bearers were Senators Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Lumpkin, Preston and Roane. The Senator and Representatives from Connecticut attended as mourners, followed by the two Houses, attended by their officers, and by the President of the United States, Heads of Departments, &c.—the Chaplain of Congress officiating on the occasion.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9.—In the Senate, the Chair submitted reports from the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and from the Secretary of War; after which, several memorials and petitions were presented, and some resolutions offered, but not acted upon. Mr. Merrick reported a bill to incorporate the Bank of Columbia, which was read and ordered to a second reading. Several private bills were then considered, and the Senate went into executive business and afterwards adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution submitted by Mr. Hand, calling upon the Secretary of War for a statement of the works he considers necessary to be constructed in order to place the northern and northeastern frontiers in a proper state of defense, came up for consideration. On motion of Mr. Wise, the resolution was so amended as to authorize the Secretary to report a full and connected system of national defense; embracing steam and other vessels of war, and floating batteries for coast and harbor defense; and, after a discussion in which Messrs. Hand, Wise, Adams, Smith, of Maine, and Thompson, of South Carolina, participated, the resolution, as thus amended, was passed. Another portion of the day was occupied in personal explanations between Messrs. Bond, Medill, and Weller, of Ohio; after which the House passed into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, which was debated until the adjournment, by Messrs. Wise, J. W. Jones, Cushing, Bell, Biddle, Hubbard and Vanderpool. Dr. Duncan being entitled to the floor, gave way for a motion to rise and report progress, which was done, and then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.—In the Senate there was an unusual number of memorials, petitions and reports presented. Mr. Walker presented a memorial from the citizens of Mississippi, in favor of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banks and corporations as well as to private individuals. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Norvell offered a joint resolution of the legislature of Michigan, in favor of putting Detroit in a better state of defense, Mr. Smith, of Indiana, offered resolutions of the legislature of that State, on the subject of the boundary difficulties. Mr. Ruggles, of Maine, presented joint resolutions recently adopted by the legislature of Maine, declaring that the time had arrived when the final settlement of the boundary question should be no longer delayed. The remainder of the day was devoted to business of a private or local nature.

In the House of Representatives, the first business in order was a resolution,

With these facts before the world, we would ask any honest and honorable man, which should be thought of a party which will resort to the use of such palpable and glaring misrepresentations, and of a cause which requires for its support the use of such despicable means. We address this enquiry to honorable whigs, for we are persuaded that no Democrats, who has long known to what base means the whig editors and leaders generally will resort to promote their ends, can have suffered themselves to be deceived by this outrageous contrivance. That the whigs regarded their cause to be desparate is manifest from the measures to which they resort to sustain it; and there is no one of the expedients which they have employed which shows this feet more clearly than the industry they have used in circu-lating this charge.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

The Kentucky Reporter and other papers have asserted that Gen. Harrison, in his reply to Sherrod Williams, dated May 1, 1836, came out fully on the subject of Abolition. A similar assertion was made in the Whig caucus held at Frankfort last winter, at which, resolutions were adopted in favor of the Abolition candidate.

To prevent the people from being deceived on this point, we deem it a duty to say that Sherrod Williams did not interrogate Gen. Harrison on the subject of Abolition, and that as Gen. Harrison was not called on to answer on that subject, he did not do so.

Why Mr. Williams interrogated Mr. Van Buren on the Abolition question, and failed to put any inquiry to Gen. Harrison on the subject, we do not know; but the omission may be regarded as an indication that Mr. Williams did not believe, in 1836, that Gen. Harrison could, without losing popularity, express his real sentiments on a question which threatened, and now threatens, a dissolution of the Union.

Why did Mr. Williams, as the organ of the Federal party, fail to put the same interrogatory to Gen. Harrison which he put to Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of Abolition? The omission could not have been accidental, and must have been made with a view to expediency. Had it been believed that Gen. Harrison could then have taken ground against the Abolitionists with advantage to himself, would he not have been called on to do so?

The fact is, the failure of Mr. Williams to call out the Federal candidate on Abolitionism, in 1836, is proof that the Federal party was then allied to the Abolitionists; and it was, for that reason decided, at that period, that Gen. Harrison should not answer inquiries or questions on the subject.

It was known the General would receive the support of the "ruthless faction," and that he could not make a respectable race without it. It was also known that he could not openly advocate the views of that faction without forfeiting the confidence of every friend of our national Union. Thus situated, it was deemed proper that Gen. Harrison should not commit himself, in 1836 on the Abolition question; and, if we may judge by the movements of his Thinking Committee, that policy is still adhered to.

The General must therefore be viewed as being still allied to the Abolitionists and as depending on the support of that abominable faction.

The Federal Editors, if they have any regard for truth, will correct the assertion, that Gen. Harrison avowed his sentiments in reference to the Abolitionists, in his reply to Sherrod Williams.

From the Western Globe.
MEETING AT THE METHODIST CHURCH.

On Saturday evening last, according to previous notice, Col. Tibbatts, the Democratic Electoral candidate for this District, addressed a large assemblage of the citizens at the Methodist Church. The Colonel, in his exordium, stated that he came there to discuss principles—not to assail General Harrison, or to indulge in senseless slang against the Whig party; and, as other speeches of his had been very much misrepresented, he invoked, especially, the attention of the whig part of his audience, that he might not be misunderstood; and, therefore, pre-empted.

Col. Tibbatts then, in a most masterly manner, traced the rise of the parties, and the origin of the monied power in the United States—illustrating, with the clearness of a mathematical demonstration, the identity of the old Federal, and the present Whig party—the funding system of Alexander Hamilton, and the Alien and Sedition laws of the elder Adams, with the clandestine project now entertained by this modern party, to create a great national debt, by the assumption of the debts of the States—and the Gag law of Mr. Crittenden, which would have disfranchised every man in the nation appointed to office by the President and Senate. Even the most vindictive party feeling cannot deny, to this part of the Colonel's speech, the merit of surpassing ability and perspicuity.

It is not our purpose, nor have we leisure to notice every topic touched upon in his address; but, in reference to abolition, whilst he did not assume that Gen. Harrison was an abolitionist, he contended that he was indebted to that party for his triumph over Mr. Clay in the Harrisburg Convention—not having received, on the first ballot, a single vote from a slave-holding State—and his whole strength being with the Northern Abolition Delegates. He read various extracts from the Liberator, Emancipator, and other papers, proving, incontestably, that they looked upon and hailed the nomination of Gen. Harrison as an anti-slavery triumph! and that the democrats there were contending, *en masse*, against them, and upholding the constitutional rights and guarantees of the South. In relation to General Harrison, personally, he emphatically denied that he had ever pronounced him a coward; whilst, at the same time, he never looked upon him as a General. He referred to Col. Johnson—paid a glowing tribute to him, as one who had done "the State some service," both in the Council and in the Field; and declared that the elevation of Gen. H. could only be achieved

by the prostration of our own distinguished fellow-citizen—the Harrison Electors being pledged to vote for another individual for the Vice Presidency; and, after speaking about two hours, concluded amidst a *real hearty round of applause*. In justice to the Whigs, we have never seen them more orderly or respectful; and, if they continue to govern themselves as on Saturday evening, we shall begin to suspect that they have actually *some* claims to "decency."

Mr. W. W. Southgate being present, was then called for by his political friends, who felt that something must be done to destroy the effect of the *argumentative* address delivered by Col. Tibbatts. "To those who have never heard Mr. Southgate, we will just say, that in the way of speaking, he is a *privileged character*." His speech throughout was an amusing mixture of drollery and "bush whackery." He gave the most minute description we have yet seen of the President's knives, forks, and spoons—made of the pure "goold"—and the "fat carpets" on which he trod. He said that on the morrow, he was "a gwinne" to Mason to attend a great political *camp-meeting*, and to unite in the shouls of "glory—glory, glory!" which were ascending from all parts of the land. Our defective vision prevented us from seeing the "white of his eye" at the moment of the ejaculation, but presume that his attendance at "love feasts," (of which he spoke on Saturday evening,) has enabled him to make handsome progress in this part of his devotions. He concluded a very entertaining, amusing, "bushwhacking" speech, about "quarter past eleven," and the assemblage dispersed—the democrats delighted with the *argument* of Tibbatts—and the Whigs in estacies with the *drollery* of Southgate.

On Monday, at Newport, (it being Circuit Court,) Col. Tibbatts and Mr. Thompson, (the Whig candidate for Lt. Governor,) addressed the people; and the same night Mr. T. spoke in this city, at the Methodist Church—as also Major Wall, of the same politics. Not having been present at either place, we have no account to give of the proceedings, with the exception of congratulatory assurances from many respectable resources, that Col. Tibbatts sustained himself at Newport, as he did here, with signal ability. With his ponderous arguments he pursued the opposition through their masses and to their hiding places; whilst Mr. Thompson threw up to the loco focios that their President was a monkey, with red whiskers!

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship South America, Captain Bailey, which sailed from Liverpool 20th ult., arrived at New York on Sunday evening, the 12th inst. By her, London papers have been received up to the 19th.

There was but little passing in the stock markets to call for comment. Every thing was rather looking up than otherwise.

A statement of the number of letters delivered from the various postoffices in the United Kingdom during the week ending 23d Feb. last, shows an aggregate of 3,199,637—which is double the number delivered during the week preceding the reduction of postage.

The papers are much occupied with discussions of the communications laid before Parliament in relation to the Chinese difficulties, and of the policy pursued by the Government.

The French papers mention a rumor that General Bugeaud was to replace Marshal Valée in the command in Africa. On the 6th the Arab cavalry made their appearance between Blida and Boufarich, but on the approach of the second brigade of the first division, they took a flight and re crossed the Chella. Reports from the interior annoed the arrival of Abd Kader at Medea, and his preparation for a new attack.

Marshal Valée, in his despatch to the Government of the 8th, announces that, the weather being fine, the troops were to make a movement towards the Chella, and that he should place himself at their head to conduct some operations, the indisensable preliminaries of the projected campaign.

Brig. Gen. Ramírez, Commander General of the Province of Cuenca, has sent a despatch to the Captain General at New Castle, containing a glowing account of a "brilliant affair" between his brigade, on the night of the 6th, and three Carlist squadrons at Campillo, in which the latter were put to rout, and great numbers taken prisoner; but the upshot of the affair proved to be, that Lieut. Col. Don José S. Izquierdo, with four picked companies and two squadrons, went to Campillo and attacked 300 Carlist Cavalry and some Infantry, who of course retreated before superior numbers.

A NUT TO CRACK.—The following is from the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal of November 29th, 1811:

"The news by yesterday's mail is not of the most pleasing character. The army under General Harrison has been surprised and butchered by the Indians. *Why were they surprised?* After all the experience we have had of the art and treachery of the Indians; after the examples of Braddock, and Harmer, and St. Clair—*why were they surprised?* Because their commander wanted foresight—the first requisite for a general. He could write childish letters to Governor Scott, and he built a fort! Yet with an army of 950 men, he suffered that army to be surprised in their shirt-tails! in sight of the prophet's town, and butchered by three or four hundred Indians, headed by the very same Indian, to whom Governor Harrison declared in one of his letters to my dear Gov. Scott, he would "now give any opportunity of proving whether he was as good a warrior as he pretended to be a saint."

GENERAL HARRISON.—In nothing, perhaps, could the Whig party have more effectually convinced the calm observer, of the absolute paperism of their ranks, and the desperate condition to which they have reduced themselves by their misguided and anti-republican policy, than in their selection of a candidate for the Presidency, and the paucity of his qualifications, which they make palpable to those most unwilling to observe it, in their uniform style of advocacy. Who would ever have believed that, the present party arrayed against the administration, but a few years since made a merit

SANDUSKY.

From the Pittsburgh Mercury.
OPINIONS OF HARRISON'S GENERAL ALIPLAHT.

PUBLISHED DURING THE WAR.

We republish, for the especial instruction of the editors of the Advocate, who were pleased to quote an opinion from the same source, the following extract from the Pittsburgh Mercury of the 2d of September, 1813. The remarks were made upon an extract of a letter, published in the Mercury, from a gentleman in the army to his friend in Pittsburgh. This extract referred to a letter written by Col. S. Huntingdon, previously published in the Mercury with comments, which publication had given no little umbrage at Harrison's head quarters. The remarks of the editor of the Mercury portray correctly the estimation in which Gen. Harrison's military talents were held by a majority of the people in 1813. They also form a sequel to the article quoted from the Mercury and printed in the Advocate, in which the editor "anticipated an honorable termination to the military labors" of Gen. Harrison. He was not the good general the Mercury believed him to be—and instead of the victories which were expected to be gained by the army under his command, nothing but gross blunders and ruinous delays marked his feeble and imbecile course. The Mercury, it is well known, was most ardently in favor of the war, and when it is remembered that Webster and the federal peace party, were assailing the war policy and opposing every effort of the Government to make the contest successful to our arms, it may well be imagined that the friends of the war would not, except from the strongest motives, publish any thing to excite public distrust in our Generals. But the conduct of Harrison was so glaringly inefficient and pusill, that neither party feeling nor policy could quell the voice of censure which rose from every side, and called forth the wish that Harrison would cease to wage a "war of words" against his countrymen, and prosecute a "war of deeds" against his country's foes.

But here is the extract—the writer from head quarters had attributed the censures of the Mercury to the editor of the Greenburg Gazette:

"It is due to the editor of the Greenburg Gazette to state that the remark, which appears to have created so much sensibility at head quarters, originally appeared in the Mercury; and that the sin (if it be one) of doubting the propriety of Gen. Harrison's conduct and that of his board of officers, must lie at our door. The editor wishes not to detract from the *real* or *supposed* merits of Gen. Harrison. He is in trust with the important command of the North Western army; and at this crisis no possible good can arise from freely pursuing the inquiry. If the remark? has, however, had a tendency to arrest the flow of unmeaning adulteration which has been so lavishly poured forth without any adequate cause, and if it has served to apprise our military commanders that military honors are most durable where they are founded upon *real* and *substantial* benefits, the object of the editor is attained. It is time that my Committee?" Well! said the countryman, in an under tone—the old gentleman was never any of the brightest, but now he's got quite childish. Who the deuce is the Committee?" I'll ask that black fellow at the corner. Well, good bye, General!" "My dear sir, you must ask my Committee?" Well! said the countryman, in an under tone—the old gentleman was never any of the brightest, but now he's got quite childish. Who the deuce is the Committee?" I'll ask that black fellow at the corner. Well, good bye, General!"

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"They not only deny the principle that the law of nations which establishes the right of every independent State to decide what is proper for its own subjects, applies to slavery, but they follow out such denial in a particular case, confiscate the property of a friendly nation and refuse redress.

They assume a ground which covers all

the late affair at Lower Sandusky which the writer of the above letter will not deny.

That Gen. Harrison had at least ONE THOUSAND MEN within NINE MILES of the Fort (Fort Stephenson, under command of Maj. Croghan)—that he ordered the fort to be ABAÑDONED and BURNED; that on the representations of Maj. C. this order was afterwards countermanded; that the Major was NOT REINFORCED by Gen. H.; that Gen. H. made NO MOVEMENTS to succour the garrison and protect it from the fury of the enemy, or take the advantage of circumstances should the Major prove, as he did prove, successful.—Now, if Gen. Harrison did not believe the fort to be tenable, why did he not enforce his first order, instead of leaving a handful of brave men to become a prey to the enemy; if he did, why was he not prepared to seize on the advantages which the result of the gallant behaviour of Croghan offered? We do not wish to pursue the reflections which present themselves. We shall, therefore, dismiss the subject with this remark. We do believe that Gen. Harrison and his officers, in this instance, unhealthily overlooked a most favorable opportunity of bringing the present campaign to an end, and then maintain that every bale from the United States which by any accident of winds or waves, should be carried into their ports, should straight way be burned, it would not be a more flagrant violation of our rights.

APRIL 20.—The Albany (N. Y.) Argus says: "The Whigs are boasting that Gen. Harrison 'never sustained a defeat.' This reminds us of the family whose entire of facts consisted of an empty box, and who boasted that in removing their furniture they 'never broke a thing.'

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HYMN TO THE CREATOR.

BY LORD BROUGHAM.

"There is a God," all nature cries,
A thousand tongues proclaim
His arm almighty, mind all wise,
And bid each voice in chorus rise
To magnify his name.

Thy name, great nature's Sire divine,
Assiduous we adore,
Rejecting godsheads at whose shrine
Benedictus, blood and wine,
In vapourings pour.

Yon countless worlds, in boundless space,
Myriads of miles each hour
Their mighty orbs as curious trace
As the blue circuit studded the face
Of that enamel'd flower.

But thou too madst that flow'ret gay
To glitter in the dawn;
The hand that fired the lamp of day
And blazing comets launch'd away,
Painted the velvet lawn.

As falls the sparrow to the ground,
Obedient to thy will,"

By the same law those globes wheel round
Each drawing each, but all still found
In one eternal system bound,
One order to fulfil.

THE MASK AT VENICE.

BY DONALD MCLEOD.

It was a carnival in Venice, and gaiety was at its height. The Doge was giving his last ball at the close of the mardi gras, and the beauty and nobility of the "island-throned city" were gathered in his princely halls. The masked crowd thronging the splendid apartments, presented a singular appearance to the casual spectator. Look beneath the gorgeous curtain of yon golden-stained windows. Seem not you tall and powerful-looking Turk very much as if he were endeavoring to wean from heaven the affections of the sylph-like one at his side? Or mark yon holy father, whispering spiritual comfort into the ear of the stately duenna bending to his words. And that harlequin-dressed fortune teller, prophesying the destiny of the full, voluptuous figure whose hand he holds. Why, he must be near sighted; perhaps he cannot see well through his mask; for look! he bends lower and lower, and now his mask is pushed to one side for a moment, and his lip presses the snowy little hand that trembles within his own. Ah, ha! tell you that palmistry, seigneur?

From the motley crowd, in the embrasure of one of the windows, stood two maskers, both apparently females; the taller was evidently on the shady side of "sweet sixteen," if one might judge from a rather large and wrinkled hand, which was exposed with an elegant carelessness that would have gone far to win the heart of any antiquary. The perfectly erect back, and the curbed-like position of the head, plainly marked the duenna.

The other, a shorter and slighter figure, wrapped in a plain domino, which served to conceal (as a eve drop conceals the blush of a rose), a full and rounded form, the general outline of which was most exquisite, and beneath the robe peeped forth, O, such a foot!

It could have trod upon a violet,
Nor bruised the beauty of its perfumed petals.

And what lips those have been which gave birth to those mellow tones that murmured from behind the mask!

Bendetta! dost thou know yon gallant in the black doublet, leaning against the porphyry pillar? See how the dark plume of his hat is blended with those long jetty ringlets that cluster over his shoulder. Is he not of a noble presence?

"Holy mother, signora!" replied Bendetta, "my eyes would need to be as young, and even sharper than thine, to pierce yon mask; nor do I see ought in the plain looking dress that might mark a great nobility. Look to yon proud Brunei, with all the diamonds of his house glittering on his velvet trappings; looks he not bravely? See, too—Blessed St. Catharine!" cried she, interrupting her own eloquence, "one might as well be talking to the ugly old statue of San Mares there; it would give me as much attention, at least. Come, signora, it is time we're departing; the ball will soon break up."

They left the window; as the younger figure glided along, ere she vanished entirely, she cast one look at the pillar, but it was unoccupied, and with a half sigh she followed the duenna.

The mask over, the palace of the Doge was deserted, and the lagoon thronged with gondolas.

Italy showed as dark a sky as ever Greenland boasted; Cynthia had taken this night to play Hecate, and probably the stars were attending her, for not one of "the angel-lit lamps of even" shed its trembling radiance on the earth. The dark waves of the Adriatic rolled on with a deep gushing sound, their course just shown by the faint phosphorescent light of their foam-crowned tops, and high wore a veil of intense darkness that was oppressive to the heart. The Lagoon was disturbed by the ceaseless dash of oars, and the cutting sound of the bows as they moved through the curling wave.

Hark, the crash! a gondola has been crushed by another. A shriek rang through the stillness of the night; the clouds, as if pierced by its sound, suddenly severed above, and the moon looked down faintly upon the deep dark waters. A gondola was swimming amid a confused mass of wrecks. Upon its side stood a tall manly form; the slight plank quivered as he sprang from its side, and sunk into the dark flood; he rose again, and bearing something, swam towards the bark; the faint light of heaven served to show, as his burden, a young fair girl, pale, rigid, but exquisitely lovely; when placed upon the cushions inside the gondola, the lamp showed the form and features of the lady, and a long and flowing dress saturated with water, displayed the symmetrical proportions of her form, while the small, snowy hand, and the face shadowed by long wild tresses of a dark hue, although apparently insensate, possessed that beautiful life with which a statue glows.

"Blessed St. Catharine," sputtered somebody in the water, at the side of the boat, "will he not help me?" and our old acquaintance, Bendetta, was assisted on board, still firmly grasping the top of the cabin that forms the interior of the Venetian boat. After fully comprehending that she was safe, she began to look about, and after another invocation to St. Catharine, she turned towards the interior of the bark, saw the lifeless form of her lady, and sprang to relieve her.

She was quickly restored, and soon, in her father's palazzo, dreamed of the face of him who had saved her, for he had knelt beside her while resisting the duenna, and as the life current began to ting the lip of the maiden, he stooped and did something—I would not tell what, for the world, but it restored the bloom of that pale cheek to a miracle.

About three or four weeks after the commencement of our story, in the window of an old castle sat a beautiful girl; clustering tresses of the dye of a rich, ripe chestnut, parting simply over her beautiful brow, fell in wavy silken curls over her shoulder, shadowing one of those faces which we seldom see out of sunny Italy; rather oval in shape, with features cast in a beautiful, although not a perfectly regular mould, glowing with such an expression as Raphael must have dreamt of in imagining his Madonna. Her cheek had that delicate blush which the setting sun gives to a snowy cloud; on her soft and perfumed lip, love might have pillow'd his brow, and thought it his own birth-rose. But the brightest charm of that glorious face was the eye—dark, soft, and intensely bewitching, for her soul beamed from it. The purest spirit might have gazed upon those orbs, as they melted into softness or sparkled with joyous light, and worshipped them without sin. The heart on which one glance fell, became that moment her's; and with

that look would arise those dreams that make the bosom all poetry—those hopes that glow with a softness that passion only knows—those spells that could take.

"The imprisoned soul,
And lay it in Elysium."

Behind her stood an old lady, whose withered face, twisted into a most determined fault-finding look, when joined to the prim, old-maidish air of the whole body, plainly introduced Mrs. Bendetta —; I don't know who.

"And his beautiful dark waving locks!" murmured the beauty.

"If I saw correctly, signora," said the duenna, "they were like mine, of a golden color."

"For shame!" cried the lady, "thine are red!" and his were as dark as the very plumage of the raven, and soft and silken, for they drooped upon my neck when the seigneur—and the maiden blushed and blushed.

"Pressed his lips to thine," finished Bendetta; "a bold undertaking, truly! to dare to kiss la signora Virginia Contravallo. Blessed St. Catharine! had he attempted to do the like with me," added she, drawing up her prim form still more primly, and pursing up her mouth as if she were eating a crab apple.

"What wouldst thou have done?" asked her lady.

"Served him as I did my lord's servant on the night of the eruption, when the peasants were all running to the villa, and I had gone down for a moment to speak to them, when this Luigi!"

"Hush!" interrupted the lady, as the chords of a guitar were struck under the window.—Scarcely was the song finished when, assisted by the trellis work placed near the house, a form, in all probability that of the singer, sprang upon the balcony, and soon, with his plumed bonnet doffed, knelt at the feet of the lady.

He attempted to take her hand—she arose and looked about the room for her attendant; but the duenna had vanished, and when the handsome signor murmured, "Lady! dear lady!" and looked so imploringly on her; and when she called an unusual frown to her fair brow, and then looked down into his dark eyes, and felt that friend fading most rapidly away—what could she do? Why, she did what any sensible maiden would do in such a case, she smiled and sat down again.

But scarcely had he again murmured "Lady!" when, with such a "hem!" as waiting maids and duennas alone can give, Bendetta opened the door, and pushing aside the hangings, ushered in an old gentleman, with a diamond-topped snuff box in his left hand, and a diamond-hilted unsheathed sword, in his right.

The maiden and her lover started to their feet; the old gentleman placed himself in a fencing attitude, and requested the youth to draw; he laid his hand upon his sword, but demanded a moment's parley, which request his adversary politely answered by shouting "one." The youth drew his sword in time to receive "two."

"Three," shouted he of the diamonds, and made a desperate lunge at his opponent, who caught the thrust in his guard. Whip! went the sword to the ceiling, and the victor springing to the balcony, was soon like the gay young knight of the song.

"Away, away, away."

Il Conte Contravello, for it was no less a personage than the father of our heroine, with a rather heightened color helped himself first to a pinch of snuff, then to his sword that lay on the floor before him; and then, placing it under his arm with most significant "hump!" he turned to gaze upon his daughter.

The lady stood with erect form, gazing with curling lip and flashing eye on the duenna—for the soul of the woman was roused at the betrayal, and the beautiful Italian, with all the pride of her noble line, stood in the proud bairns of her father, the very impersonation of beautiful scorn.

The attendant cowered beneath the eye of the insulted lady, and obeyed her haughty motion, as she waved her hand toward the door. Scarce-ly had she departed, when the maiden, the full idea coming at once upon her, that she, of the line that had given monarchs to Italy, the representative of the pure, unalloyed blood of the noblest family of her lineage, was betrayed—in-terrupted by her slave—than, giving way to the softer feelings of a woman, she sought a woman's refuge—tears.

The father waited patiently until she had become calm, and then demanded an explanation. The lady then descended to her father (who had already received it from the duenna, who was not the best authority imaginable for any thing,) the scene upon the lagoon; the crushing of the gondola; the sinking down into the deep quiet waters; the sensation she experienced as they closed over her head; the dreadful agony, the whole pain of death which can be known short of actual dissolution; the call on heaven, and the feeling that all was over—and then her language became milder and less impassioned, as she spoke of her rescue from the wave—of the gondola—of the form bending over her, endeavoring to bring her back to life and light—and of her happy dreams, when restored to consciousness and coneyed to her home; and then the sound of the music and the song, and the signor springing on the balcony, "and then you know, my dear father," she added, putting her arms upon his shoulders, "and then, you know, you fought and were disarmed, and—" "Get out!" interrupted her father, and departed muttering, "Diavola! the young puppy! how dare he save my daughter, and proffer love to her, and disarm me—which is worst of all."

The road leading to the villa of the Conte Contravello passed about a mile from the dwelling, through a thick forest much infested by banditti. The hot headed old Count had summoned all his retainers, to endeavor to route them from the fastnesses of the wood; they had not proceeded very deep into the forest when a volley of three or four muskets was heard, and the Count's troop, with the characteristic bray of Italian peasantry—fled.

The old noble would have scorned to fly from a thousand banditti, and therefore drew his sword, and waited for the approach of five men, who advanced towards him; they evidently ex-pected an easy victory, and were, therefore, somewhat surprised, when the foremost received a thrust from the delicate rapier of the Count which laid him quietly on the grass—dead; the remaining four immediately set upon the old man, who defended himself stoutly; but it was going hard with him, when a voice behind ex-claimed, "Corpo di Bacco! four upon one, and an old man! cowards!" A pistol shot which accompanied this, sent the second bandit to accompany the Count's side, cut down another; the remaining two fled, and the old man turned to his former self.

The subscriber notices those who visited this delightful watering place last season, that he is now engaged in improving it, and furnishing increased facilities for accommodation, comfort and enjoyment, and that he intends to spare neither pains or expense to render it on of the most desirable places of resort, in the United States, for those who seek in its rural shades, retirement, during the summer months, from the busy scenes of life, or for the invalid, who seeks a restoration of health in the efficacy of its mineral waters.

The waters of this spring have been pronounced by some of our most eminent Physicians, (among them Professor DUDLEY, of Lexington, and Professor YANDELL, of Louisville,) as of the most superior quality, for all those chronic diseases which require the stimulating effects of mineral water. Testimony such as this can not surely fail to have its due weight. Its location is contiguous to the celebrated streams which constitute the "Forks of Elkhorn," which affords ample amusement to the angler, and the surrounding hills and glades, abounding with game, present unsurpassed attractions to the hunter.

The improvement in contemplation, is to be finished by the middle of June next, are of an extensive character, and with convenience and comfort, will accommodate six hundred persons. A Post Office is established at the Springs, by which visitors have an opportunity of daily communications with correspondents in all parts of the country—the mail passing every day.

Every exertion will be made and every facility rendered to make the stay of the visitors pleasant and agreeable. A variety of intellectual and physical amusements, will be provided. Having made extensive arrangements for a plentiful supply of marketing, his table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season. In short, the subscriber would merely state, that if a desire to please, strict attention to the comfort of those who favor him with a visit, will ensure to him the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public, he has nothing to fear.

"But will the lady be quite willing?" asked the cavalier. "There is no doubt of it," answered the father; "who could resist one who sings such songs, if he has, moreover, saved the life of the listener. For that, too, I have to thank you; but come along."

They reached the villa, and ere long the beautiful valley was gladdened by the nuptials of the signor Virginia Contravallo and the young Panphilii Burghese.

Henry the Fourth of France being told by his gardener that there were several spots at Fontainebleau where nothing would grow, requested him to plant a bed of asters, for they would flourish anywhere.

His prices shall be regulated to suit the exigencies of the times.

JOHN W FORBS.

March 19, 1849—12-tf.

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!



PETERS' PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsey, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Chole, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they become acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.

The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use) are making free use of them in their practices, speaks volumes in their praise.

Add to this, the fact, that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated Pills have been sold in the United States, since January, 1837.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLEY PETERS, M. D., at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Literary-street, New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing 20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effect of these Pills, and the truth of the above statements, the following LETTERS FROM MEDICAL GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most respectfully submitted.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg county, Va.

Feb. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir:—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you, my pleasure at the unrivaled success of your Pills in this section of the country. It is a general fault of those who vend patent medicines, to say too much in their favor, but in regard to your Pills, I am firmly persuaded that they deserve far more praise than you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago, they were scarcely known here; and yet, at present there is no other medicine that can compare with them in popularity. In Dyspepsia, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, General Debility, and all forms of bilious complaints, these Pills have no aperient more prompt and efficacious, and I have had considerable experience in all these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certain y of action render them a safe and efficient purgative for weaker individuals, and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the application of calomel or blue pill. On the whole, I consider your Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully,

S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir:—I have made frequent use of your Pills in the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases produced by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever used.

GEORGE C. SCOTT, M. D.

THESE PILLS are carefully prepared for Peters' Vegetable Pills. They are for sale at all the Drug Stores in Lexington, Ky., and also, by B. Netheland, in Nicholasville, by J. D. Smith, in Richmond, by Jno. Aberdeen, in Versailles, by Alexander M. Preston, in Winchester, in Mt. Sterling, by an authorized Agent, and on enquiry, can be had in almost every town and village in the state